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TO DAY.

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TO-DAY'S
MESSAGES.

10.30 A.M.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The Bulgarians have again upheld their reputation as a land of endless possibilities. This is the unanimous verdict of the press on the bewildering rapidity of the developments. While the situation is hard to follow, there can no longer be any doubt that Bulgaria's surrender means a knocking out of the keystone of the whole edifice of the so-called European scheme, the collapse of which will entail the ruin of the grandiose Berlin-Bagdad plans, which have long been hanging before German eyes as a compensation to the people for the sacrifices they have made. All writers emphasize that the Bulgarian arrangement is purely military, and is dictated by the needs of the present situation. The Allies have no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of the Bulgarians, who can keep Ferdinand if they want him, the papers agree. Hitherto there has been no indication of Turkey's attitude, but with the main line between Berlin and Constantinople cut, and the Danube open to the Allies, she is isolated from Germany, except by a roundabout uncertain route via Rumania or Odessa, which way may be blocked at any moment. Moreover, with the Bulgarian railways in their possession, the Allies are able for the first time to seriously threaten Constantinople and reach the Black Sea, turning the positions in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Not the smallest effect of Bulgaria's defection is the automatic liberation of two-thirds of Serbian territory, while the possession of Uskub gives the Allies a footing on railways offering access across the heart of old Serbia, striking direct into Austria. Bulgaria's attitude towards Austria arouses considerable speculation. Austria has been comparatively safe on the Belgrade front hitherto, and has been able to concentrate the bulk of her forces in Austria. With the threat of invading armies from the south, Austria is faced with the dilemma of weakening the Piave front, with the dead certainty of an Italian onslaught. Austria's plight and peril are fully recognized in Germany, and already demands are being made that the Germans should shorten their line on the Western front, evacuating Belgium and France to the Meuse line, obtaining in this way the divisions which will be sorely needed to help Austria. These divisions could also endeavor to seize Bulgaria with the help of Mackensen's garrison in Rumania. This, however, is regarded as counsel of despair, the experts opinion being that Mackensen will have his hands full holding the Danube frontier. It is not yet clearly known what effect the news of the actual surrender of Bulgaria had in Germany, but judging the effect of the mere suggestion, it must have been staggering. The papers have been talking at the "treachery of the sea" at the gate is endangering the whole fortress," but always with the obvious assumption that Bulgaria would not go to extremes. The fact that the German front is likely to crumble, both on the east and west, for the first time in the war, is expected to increase the dismay in Berlin, where a veritable panic exists on the Stock Exchange, when inflated war industries stocks slumped heavily. Neutral report extraordinary spectacles in Berlin and other cities, where the people were eagerly awaiting developments. The residence of the Bulgarian representatives have been surrounded with strong cordons of police. The Embassies of Bulgaria both in Berlin and Vienna have been protected. The leading industrial organ, the Dusseldorfer Nachrichten, violently attacks the Government and argues that the alliance with Bulgaria was a mistake from the first, and based upon the false theory that Britain could be given a death blow by striking at the Suez Canal. Reuter's Agency learns that news received in London from Bulgaria, during the armistice discussions, indicated that she was not averse to attacking Turkey. Bulgaria, agent this, however, explained that she could only act militarily in co-operation with the Allies.

CONTENTION OF "TELEGRAM" UP-
HELD.

OTTAWA, To-day.

The negotiations arising out of the circumstance that young men from Newfoundland, not permanently resident in Canada, or earning their living here, are exempt from military

Service have been in progress between the Dominion Government and the Government of Newfoundland. The Central Appeal Judge, under the Military Service Act, recently ruled that students coming to Canada temporarily are not subjects to the Act, the result being that a number of natives of the Island Colony may avoid their military responsibility while in the Dominion. The Secretary of State for external affairs has suggested that the Canadian Government should stipulate with Newfoundland a limited period, within which residents of either country living in the other, might elect to return to their own country for Military Service or for a convention along the lines concluded with the U. S. This suggestion will be communicated to the Governor of Newfoundland with an expression of hope that the Government will consider taking steps to arrive at an understanding with Canada in regard to the matter.

11.00 a.m.

WHAT BERLIN SAYS.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

Vigorous enemy attacks in Flanders, on both sides of Cambrai and in Champagne, have been repulsed, says the German official communication issued this evening.

IMPORTANT RESULTS.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

Attacks conducted by the First Army, in conjunction with the British, in the region of St. Quentin, says the war office announcement, tonight, have obtained important results.

BIG AIR WORK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Further advances along the Meuse River, and in the Argonne Forest, were reported in General Pershing's communication for to-day, received tonight at the war department. American patrols have passed beyond Clergy, and are maintaining contact with the enemy. More than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons have been shot down by American aviators since Sept. 26, General Pershing said.

FOUR BATTLES IN PROGRESS.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 1. (By the A. P.)

Four battles are now in progress from Flanders to the Meuse. They cover a total front of 100 miles, and cover the Germans to such an extent that they have been obliged to give up the benefits derived from shortening their lines. If the hypothesis is true that they did so in order to obtain reserves with which to constitute a manoeuvring force, instead of employing those reserves in an effort to regain the initiative in certain positions, they have been obliged to call upon them to reinforce the troops in line at points successively threatened, and to replace depleted divisions. The success of Marshal Foch's tactics, it is pointed out, has not alone in the liberation of villages and towns and prisoners and cannon captured, but in first depriving the Germans of their liberty of action, then requiring them to dispose their reserves that they are nowhere able to concentrate the masses necessary to maintain their positions, including even the redoubtable Hindenburg line. The operations have accomplished these results are still in full development and it is at present premature to draw final conclusions from them as they may enter a new phase at any time.

BRITISH TANKS MANNED BY AMERICAN CREWS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 1.

(By the A. P.)—Before the American advance, the Germans littered the country with tank mines, apparently anticipating a withdrawal. Scores of British made tanks, many of them manned by American crews, are operating in the American advance. One of these rolled over a mine and was blown up, one casualty resulting; the others got through and did splendid execution. These American crews were trained in England and had been waiting behind the front for the attacks. They rolled along before the infantry and cleared the rear of a creeping barrage and cleared many a machine gun nest. After the manner of the British, the Americans drove their machines right on top of the Germans, crushing down men, guns and nests.

HOLDING OUT VALIANTLY.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 1.

(By the A. P.)—Some hundreds of Americans in a certain far advanced position, which they reached late Sunday, were holding out valiantly against superior enemy numbers, according to latest reports which were received yesterday.

Oporto Stocks.

September 30.	This Week.	Last Week.
Stocks, Nds.	41,242	25,545
Consumption	7,187	5,400

Sent to Lisbon:—Elsnor.
Entered:—Ronald Young, Silver.
Entered:—Lake.

"Blue Puttee"
Boys' Petition.

It is probable that the "Blue Puttee" will send a deputation with the petition asking that their leave be extended until next spring, to the Governor. They are confident that His Excellency will do everything within his power to obtain them the extra leave. The community is with them in their request.

The British
Army.

(From The New Republic.)

The varying fortunes of the British military operations during the war will be an interesting matter for future military historians to study. On the whole, the British have fought more successfully on the defensive than on the offensive. The original British army showed wonderful moral tenacity in the retreat after Mons and really heroic powers of resistance in the first battle of Ypres. But when it came to attack it was less successful. Neuve Chapelle and Loos were costly failures in which the staff work broke down and in which the ground gained was not worth the lives of the brave men which were sacrificed to pay for it. The first battle of the Somme and the Flanders offensive exhibited the new army as a powerful, dogged, but somewhat clumsy instrument, which could take and give terrible punishment but whose leaders lacked the flexibility and the inventiveness indispensable to great military success. The first battle of Cambrai afforded the first indication of a tactical originality, but it was rendered abortive by over-confidence, inferior staff work, and lack of co-operation with the French. Then came the crushing defeat of the Fifth Army in March, which must be in part charged to the same causes which accounted for the reverse at Cambrai. In the subsequent fighting in Flanders the British army once more had its back to the wall and it showed all its old grit and endurance. It was forced to yield ground but it inflicted losses on the Germans which weakened enormously their subsequent offensive power. Thereafter they let the British alone and this respite, whatever its causes, has had disastrous consequences for them. The British army is as powerful as it ever was and if the Germans are not strong enough to attack it they must themselves prepare for a succession of attacks.

Here and There.

FISH ARRIVALS.—Schr. Generalve, 300 qts., has arrived at Conception Hr. from Labrador.

EXPRESS PASSENGERS.—The following first class passengers are on the incoming express which left Port aux Basques this morning: J. M. Book, P. Collins, Ed. Bruce, F. Lewis, S. M. Tibbs, J. Baxter.

OPENS NEW BUSINESS.—The firm of F. G. House & Co. have taken over the Grace Building, corner Water St. and Beck's Cove. This will be used as the headquarters of a wholesale business. The principal of this firm is a young man, and deserves much credit for his business abilities and progressiveness.

Loyalty.

(Margaret Ashmun in New York Herald.)

When all is done and peace has come And all the gold and blood and tears are spent, And through the streets our battle-wearied men, Come marching back, as once they proudly went.

Can all of you who stayed perforce behind, Quite safe from bullet, bayonet and shell, Show to these men a clear and guiltless mind, Or must you cover thoughts you shame to tell?

Can you then, say to them who have been, "In all these months my faith has never failed."

Nor ceased to speak of victory to be, Nor lost my trust in triumph over there.

Nor shied, nor shrugged, nor shook the hopeless head, Nor spoke the craven word of black despair?

Oh, when they ask you can you truly say, With that calm gaze that meets them eye to eye,

"I never feared that Wrong could win the day, Nor even dreamed that Right could ever die?"

Friend, in that holy hour when peace is here, Can you I ask, hold up your blameless head

And know your record clean, your conscience clear, Or must you shrink from what you once have said?

In war's hard days our hearts must understand, And we must learn the lesson, every one,

That he who fears is traitor to his land, And he who doubts is partner to the Hun!

W. P. A Annual
Meeting.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

Lady Horwood, Ladies:—

I beg to present the fourth Annual Report of the Women's Patriotic Association.

The work of this Society, organized at the outbreak of War to provide comforts for men on active service and hospital necessities for the sick and wounded, has been continued during the past year with much energy. Our members for most part have met regularly, and worked faithfully, and our branches have contributed large quantities of comforts and hospital supplies. The departure of our President, Lady Davidson, at the beginning of last session, deprived us of her stimulating leadership, but left us with a personal feeling of increased responsibility, coupled with a stern determination to do our utmost to keep up our record of achievement. I am glad to be able to say that that record has been maintained—and that our output of work for the year just past has been considerably greater than for the previous one. We have sent to all points nearly 31,000 pairs of socks, (an increase of about 4,500 over last year), with other garments in proportion and an immense quantity of hospital requisites. The exact number of each will be given in the report of the Packing and Shipping Committee. It is a fine showing and represents continuous industry on the part of our members of whom over 2,000 have qualified for the Q.M.N.G. badge. To obtain this distinction the applicant must have knitted 25 pairs of socks, or made 25 shirts, or have done the equivalent in some other form of work. The Red Cross work has increased both in scope and in quantity, and its workrooms now turn out a variety of articles essential to the added comfort of our sick and wounded men. Its latest development has been a Children's Red Cross Class, organized by Mrs. T. B. Clift, and meeting for work on Saturday mornings at Headquarters. Visitors on these occasions have been greatly impressed both with the quality and the quantity of the work accomplished. The resignation of Mrs. Kennedy, who for the past two years has filled the office of Convener of the Central Red Cross Rooms, is a great loss to the Department. Mrs. Kennedy has done excellent work and been conspicuously successful in it. The Red Cross Room is fortunate in having secured as Co-Convener, Mrs. George Marshall and Miss Mildred Clift, who will carry on the work.

In the absence of Lady Harris, Miss Harris, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor, has most ably filled the office of President of our Association, and has shown a keen and practical interest in every branch of the work. Her appeal for a "shower of socks" from the women of Newfoundland to celebrate Queen Mary's 25th wedding anniversary, brought in a splendid response of over 5,000 pairs. There are in St. John's 32 W.P.A. branches and Committees, including those at Headquarters. The Convener of these meet monthly to submit reports and discuss conditions and in this way are kept in touch with each other's work. The Executive Committee continues to meet twice monthly, as usual. An important addition to our committees is one for altering and repairing defective work. Its members, with Mrs. Duley as Convener, meet the Examining Committee at Headquarters on Wednesday mornings, and their office I regret to say is no sinecure. Our consignments of Spaghnum Moss have been sent overseas as opportunity offered, and have been so highly appreciated by the recipients, and so invariably with the request for "more," that I am of opinion that this branch of our work might be considerably extended. The W.P.A. has also co-operated in several active titles outside its regular work.

Mrs. John Harvey, Hon. Secretary of Waterford Hall, reports a thoroughly successful year: 176 patients have been treated since April, 1917, and the 32 beds are occupied all the time and there is always a waiting list. Sergt. Dewling, M.M., one of the Blue Puttees, has been placed there as masseur, and a room has been fitted up in the basement where the treats a number of patients daily. The small vegetable garden at the rear of the house, has proved so successful that the patients intend enlarging it next year. The Committee is grateful to the many friends who have shown their sympathy with the work of the Convalescent Hospital by such generous contributions of fruit, vegetables, eggs, books and magazines, and of money. At the Barrack Recreation Hut has been built for the use of the soldiers, and a Committee from the W.P.A. has fitted it out with the necessary appointments, and has kept it supplied with games, books and magazines, stationery and occasional table luxuries. The hut appropriately christened the "Caribou Hut" was opened on Soldiers' Day, July 1st.

A Christmas Gift was sent to the officers and men of our regiment last October, which proved to be entirely acceptable. In January of this year our Association was invited to co-operate with the Food Control Board in the important matter of conserving our food supply. We undertook, through our "Tag Day" Committee, to

cavass the town and our Outport Branches, for the purpose of securing pledges to this effect, and committees of the W.P.A. have for months published helpful Menus for the use of substitutes, in the daily papers. We also assisted in an Exhibition of War Breads, held by the Food Control Board in March last. Some months ago the Association undertook the distribution of Coupons to relatives of Prisoners of War in Germany, enabling them to send parcels to the prisoners at stated intervals. Mrs. Cluny Macpherson consented to take charge of the work, but owing chiefly to the difficulties of transportation and the uncertainty of getting in touch with the more remote parts of the Dominion, the system was found unsatisfactory and was discontinued,—all parcels to prisoners being now issued through a central office in London.

When the Victory Loan was projected we offered to assist, by propaganda and any other means in our power in its success, and a small committee was appointed to further the work. Our Association is represented on the local Social Service Council, and hopes after the war to be able to take a more prominent part in active philanthropic work, especially Child Welfare. Two Tag Days have been held during the year with excellent results in aid of Red Cross and W. P. A. Funds, and last spring we collected \$500.00 for the relief of wounded war horses and despatched the amount to the "Blue Cross" Society, London.

Financially, the need for public co-operation and support is as great as ever,—indeed it increases as time goes on. But our appeals have invariably met with a generous response, and we are confident that we shall never have cause for anxiety on the score of funds with which to carry on our work. A notable example of the munificent response to appeals on behalf of our funds is to be found in the splendid collection made by Mr. Salter some months ago from the Curling Association \$2,545.00 and the Sealers \$2,996.00, amounting in all to over \$6,500.00.

I need not dwell on the good work done by our various Branches. Many of the City Departments have submitted details of their work, which will be read to you to-day, and you will be able to see for yourself what they have accomplished. Some of our outport Branches have sent in to Headquarters a phenomenal amount of work, and this will all be included in the printed report of the work of the Association, which will shortly be issued.

The warmest thanks of our members are due to Mrs. Pitts for her kindness in providing us with Headquarters in which to carry on our work. It is difficult to imagine what would have become of us but for her generous and practical assistance. She has given us a home, and has kept it heated and lighted, and clean and comfortable for us during a period of twelve months. The Association is very greatly indebted to her.

It is not too much, I think, to say that the fifth year of our funds us as resolute to see it through as in the first enthusiastic day of 1914, when England made her great decision. Together with the people of this Dominion, and the whole British Empire, we are in it for a fight to a finish, realizing that with the issues of the war are linked all our hopes for Peace, for Freedom and for Civilization.

ARMINE N. GOSLING,
Hon. Secretary.
September 30th, 1918.

Here and There.

Get the suit that is made to do what you want it to do. That is give satisfaction, \$15.50 to \$45.00, at W. R. GOODE'S, just opp. Post Office.

ENGAGEMENT.—The engagement of Miss Jeanne Critch, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. James Critch, of Quind Vid Road and of Knowling's East End Store, to Mr. Herbert Greaves, of Montreal, is announced. The wedding is to take place shortly.

SURRENDERED TO POLICE.—Having heard that warrants were out for their arrest and that the police dragnet was fast hemming them in, two young men named Penny and Madgden, who are alleged to have committed the assault on Constable Murphy in alliance with three others who have been arrested, gave themselves up at 12.35 this morning to Sergt. Courtney who was on guard at the police station.

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, To-day.
Wind N.N.W., fresh, weather fine; the three masted scho. Winnifred passed at 11.15 a.m. Bar. 30.05; ther. 50.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather across country is light N.W. wind and fine; temperature 32 to 55 above.

Steamer for Labrador.

S. S. SEAL will leave Furness Withy Co. premises at noon on Monday, October 7th, making the following ports of call:

Trinity,	Wesleyville,
Catalina,	Twillingate,
King's Cove,	St. Anthony,
Battle Hr. and usual Labrador ports.	

Returning will call at the above, and ports in Conception Bay.

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"THE EAGLE'S EYE"—Episode 13,
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Marine Engine
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& Co. Ltd.
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BORN.
At Hudson Place, off Fleming St. on Sunday, Sept. 29, 1918, to Geo. W. and Mrs. Browne, a daughter.
MARRIED.
At West La Have, N.S., on September 4th, Miss Fannie M. Andrews, of St. John's, Nfld., to Mr. Laurence B. Richard, of West La Have.
DIED.
Passed peacefully away this morning, after a long and painful illness, Phoebe May, eldest daughter of Charlotte and Edward Wareham, South Side, leaving to mourn her two sisters, six brothers, grandmother and a large circle of friends. Funeral takes place on Friday at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, South Side. Friends and acquaintances please attend without further notice. (New York, Halifax and Montreal papers please copy.)

Gerard's
Great Book!

"My Four Years in Germany,"

by

James W. Gerard,

American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court.

Every home, every man and woman in this country ought to possess and read this book, because in its pages stand exposed the Prussian menace to American freedom. Cloth binding, 328 pages, 24 illustrations and 20 reproductions of important documents.

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"Face to Face With Kaiserism," a later book by Jas. W. Gerard, 380 pages, illustrated.

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PHONE 62.
M. S. POWER, D.D.S. (Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, Georgetown Hospital of Oral Surgery and Philadelphia General Hospital.)

175 WATER ST. (opp. M. Chaplin's.)

nov24,9,11

